

MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

A photograph of two women in professional attire. The woman in the foreground has curly red hair, wears glasses, a white collared shirt, and a dark blazer. She is smiling and looking down at a laptop. The woman in the background has long dark hair and wears glasses, looking towards the first woman. They are in an office environment with a wooden desk and papers.

VOL. 78, NO. 3
MAY 2022

Highlights from the Annual Planning Information and Workforce Analysis Reports

Feature Article pg. 16

Map of the Month: Percentage of the Michigan Population Under the Poverty Level

pg. 15

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Data

pg. 20

**The Michigan March 2022
jobless rate of 4.4 percent was
low by historical standards,
and was the lowest rate since
prior to the pandemic.**

MARCH 2022 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

4.4%

NATIONAL

3.6%

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IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is your one-stop shop for information and analysis on Michigan's population, labor market, and more.

- Our Federal-State Programs division runs the state's cooperative agreements with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau, making us the official source for this information.
- Our Research and Analytics division conducts workforce research and program evaluation, giving you the insight you need to make smarter decisions.

Michigan's unemployment rate fell to 4.4 percent in March 2022, the ninth consecutive month with a drop in the state's rate. Over the past three months, employment has risen by 62,000 while the number of unemployed dropped 31,000. Nonfarm payroll jobs also climbed by 15,000 in March, bringing the state's total job gains for the first quarter of 2022 to 41,000.

This month's *Michigan's Labor Market News* discusses the Annual Planning and Information and Workforce Analysis Reports produced by our bureau. These reports compile our most current labor market and workforce data trends for sub-state regions and are a valuable resource for any local data users. Our Feature Article points out some of the core data found in these reports. A comparison of the data provided in these reports can also be found in our Map of the Month, where poverty rates by county are displayed. The Relevant Rankings section lists the order in which Michigan Prosperity Regions gained or lost population between 2010 to 2020. Another ranking shows each Prosperity Region's percentage of population 25 years and older with at least an associate degree.

We hope you enjoy this issue of *Michigan's Labor Market News*. Please let us know if there is something you would like to know more about.



SCOTT POWELL
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MARCH JOBLESS RATE FALLS IN MICHIGAN

Michigan's seasonally adjusted jobless rate declined significantly by three-tenths of a percentage point over the month, from 4.7 to 4.4 percent.

The U.S. unemployment rate decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point between February and March to 3.6 percent. Michigan's March jobless rate was 0.8 percentage points above the national rate. Since March 2021, the U.S. rate fell sharply by 2.4 percentage points and Michigan's unemployment rate declined by 1.8 percentage points.

Michigan's workforce edged up by 0.3 percent over the month, matching the rate of change nationally. The number of unemployed declined in March both nationally (-5.1 percent) and in Michigan (-6.1 percent).

The Michigan jobless rate has dropped significantly in recent months. The state rate declined by half of a percentage point in just the last two months, and fell by a full percentage

point since September 2021. The March jobless rate in Michigan was low by historical standards and was the lowest since prior to the pandemic.

The Michigan March 2022 unemployment rate was six-tenths of a percentage point above the February 2020 pre-pandemic rate of 3.8 percent.

Michigan Quarterly Jobless Rate Continues to Trend Downward During First Quarter of 2022

Data on quarterly Michigan jobless rates shows the historically low rates so far in 2022. Michigan's first quarter 2022 jobless rate was 4.7 percent. There were only two periods since the mid-1970's in Michigan with a lower annual unemployment rate, the periods from 1997-2000 and 2017-2019. Quarterly data shows the sharp recovery in joblessness in Michigan since the height of pandemic-related layoff activity in the second quarter 2020.

Michigan's average unemployment rate for the first three months of 2020 was 3.8 percent. This was the lowest quarterly jobless rate seen in the state since the year 2000. However, during the second quarter of 2020, the statewide quarterly rate surged by 14.9 percentage points to 18.7 percent because of the pandemic's impact on Michigan's labor market. This was the highest three-month average jobless rate observed in the entire history of the series.

The statewide quarterly unemployment rate receded for the remainder of 2020 and the start of 2021, culminating in a three-month average rate of 6.3 percent during the first quarter 2021. Jobless rates in Michigan then stabilized before dropping sharply in the fourth quarter 2021 and the first quarter 2022.

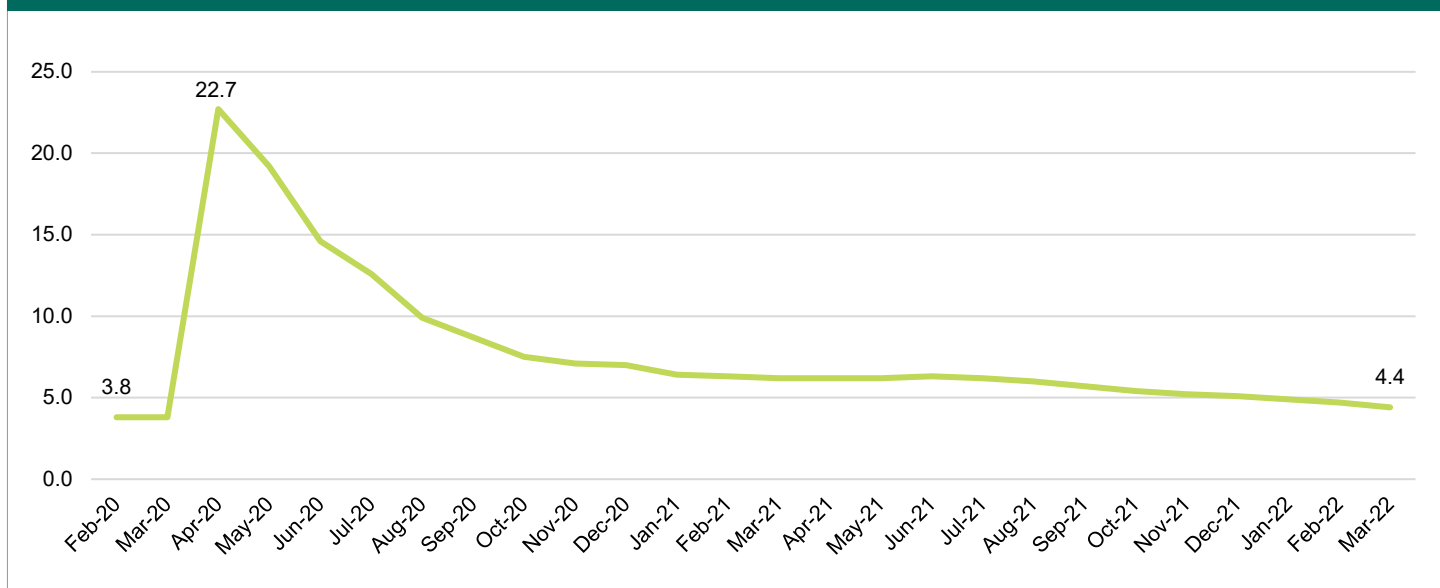
SHIBANI PUTATUNDA
Economic Specialist

MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES, MAR 2022 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				NUMERIC	PERCENT	NUMERIC	PERCENT
Civilian Labor Force	4,819,000	4,804,000	4,754,000	15,000	0.3%	65,000	1.4%
Employed	4,605,000	4,576,000	4,458,000	29,000	0.6%	147,000	3.3%
Unemployed	214,000	228,000	296,000	-14,000	-6.1%	-82,000	-27.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.7	6.2	-0.3	XXX	-1.8	XXX

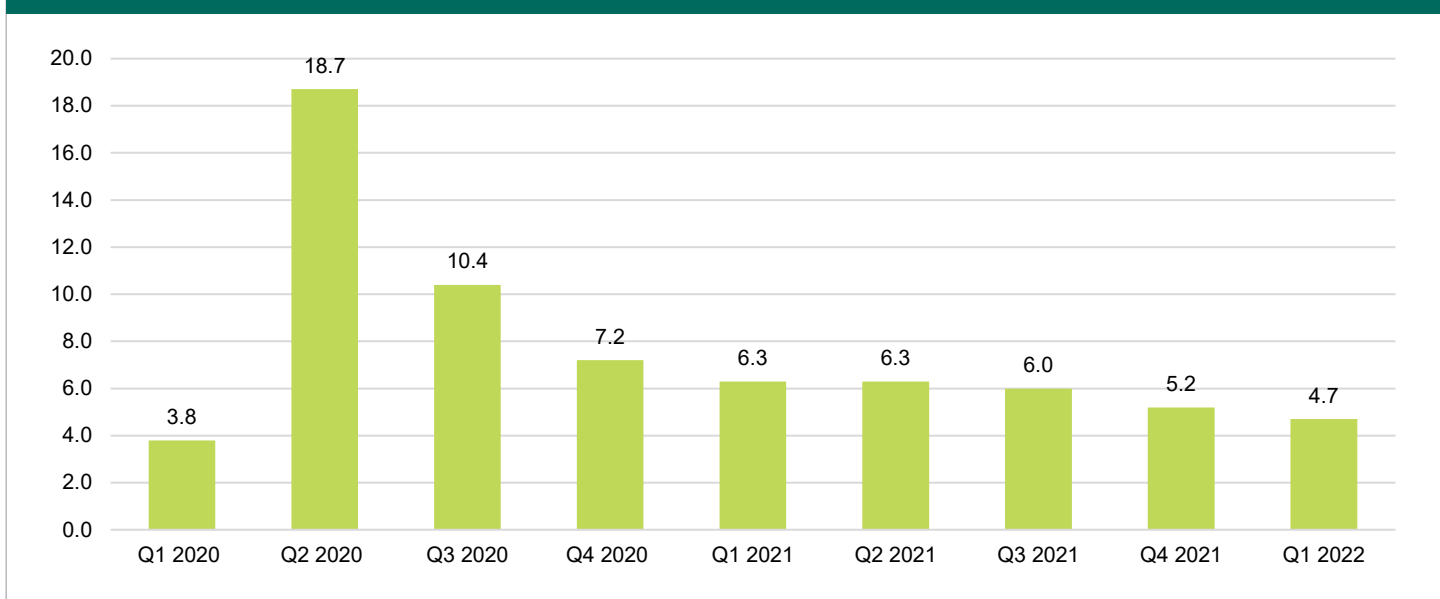
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, FEB 2020–MAR 2022 (PERCENT)



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN QUARTERLY JOBLESS RATES, FIRST QUARTER 2020 TO FIRST QUARTER 2022 (PERCENT)



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Monthly Overview

Michigan seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll jobs rose in March by 14,900 or 0.3 percent. Job gains over the last five months have been relatively consistent, at about 15,000 per month. March marked the 11th consecutive month of seasonally adjusted job growth. Michigan payroll jobs remained only 2.7 percent (-122,400) below February 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

On the nationwide level, total nonfarm payroll jobs also moved up by 0.3 percent in March. This marked the 15th consecutive month of job additions. Nonfarm payroll jobs in the United States remained 1.0 percent lower than February 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, a majority of Michigan's 11 major industry sectors recorded job additions over the month. The largest percent monthly job gains were registered in *Manufacturing* (+1.4 percent), which was due primarily to auto-related recalls, and in the *Financial activities* sector (+0.6 percent). Most other industries had relatively small monthly job additions, such as in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+1,400), *Professional and business services* (+1,300), and *Government* (+1,100). Only two statewide industry sectors had seasonally adjusted March job reductions: *Other*

services (-0.3 percent) and *Information* (-0.2 percent).

As of March 2022, certain statewide major industries and sub-sectors have reached or surpassed February 2020 pre-pandemic job totals. Industries such as *Professional, scientific, and technical services* (+12,700); *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (+10,400), and *Financial activities* (+6,900) have all recorded job additions since February 2020.

Job Changes Since March 2021

Over the year, seasonally adjusted Michigan nonfarm jobs advanced by 4.2 percent (+174,100), nearly matching the nationwide rate of change (+4.5 percent). Employment in every major industry sector in Michigan moved up over the year except *Education and health services*, where jobs declined by 2,400 or 0.4 percent since March 2021. *Leisure and hospitality* (+17.8 percent), *Mining and logging* (+10.4 percent), *Other Services* (+5.8 percent), and *Information* (+5.7 percent) all displayed notable job growth over the year. On a numeric basis, the Professional and business services (+35,500), Trade, transportation, and utilities (+27,300), and

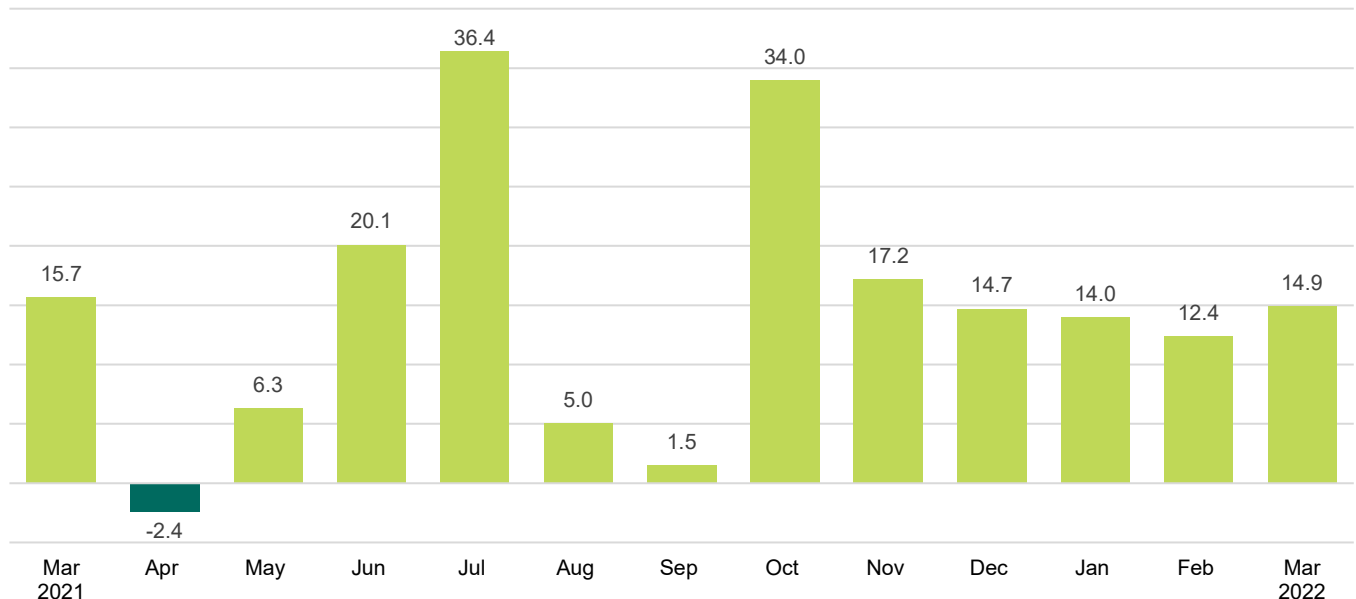
Manufacturing (+15,200) sectors recorded solid job gains since March 2021.

Major Industry Sector Job Change in Michigan and the United States

On a seasonally adjusted basis, virtually every major industry sector in both Michigan and the United States recorded job advancements over the year. These employment gains continued to reflect ongoing recalls from the very high pandemic-related layoffs recorded in April 2020. This analysis compares quarterly industry job change over the last two years in Michigan and the U.S., which more fully reflects the degree of job recovery since before the pandemic.

As of the first quarter of 2022, total nonfarm payroll jobs on both the statewide (-2.8 percent) and nationwide (-1.0 percent) levels remained below first quarter 2020 totals. Although the United States outpaced Michigan in the share of nonfarm jobs recovered as of the first quarter 2022, it's important to note that Michigan (-23.7 percent) lost a significantly greater share of total jobs between February and April 2020 due to the pandemic than did the United States (-14.4 percent).

MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR JOB CHANGE, MICHIGAN AND U.S.

MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR	MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)				U.S. EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Q1 2020	Q1 2022	LEVEL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	Q1 2020	Q1 2022	LEVEL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONFARM	4,439.4	4,316.2	-123.2	-2.8%	151,879.3	150,387.7	-1,491.7	-1.0%
Mining and Logging	7.0	7.3	0.3	4.8%	681.0	595.7	-85.3	-12.5%
Construction	177.8	179.6	1.8	1.0%	7,583.3	7,596.3	13.0	0.2%
Manufacturing	618.9	598.5	-20.4	-3.3%	12,762.0	12,619.0	-143.0	-1.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	795.4	798.5	3.1	0.4%	27,798.0	28,501.7	703.7	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	173.3	168.3	-5.0	-2.9%	5,888.6	5,777.7	-110.9	-1.9%
Retail Trade	461.7	459.1	-2.6	-0.6%	15,567.5	15,806.4	238.8	1.5%
Information	55.4	53.3	-2.0	-3.7%	2,899.3	2,920.0	20.7	0.7%
Financial Activities	228.7	235.1	6.4	2.8%	8,852.7	8,890.3	37.7	0.4%
Professional and Business Services	653.1	653.6	0.5	0.1%	21,357.3	22,013.0	655.7	3.1%
Education and Health Services	689.7	649.8	-39.8	-5.8%	24,496.3	24,067.7	-428.7	-1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	429.5	398.8	-30.7	-7.2%	16,703.0	15,383.0	-1,320.0	-7.9%
Other Services	166.5	159.2	-7.4	-4.4%	5,917.0	5,639.0	-278.0	-4.7%
Government	617.3	582.4	-34.9	-5.7%	22,829.3	22,162.0	-667.3	-2.9%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

As the table displays, five major industry sectors in Michigan had 2022 quarterly job counts above first quarter 2020 levels. Furthermore, three of these Michigan industries (*Mining and Logging*, *Construction*, and *Financial activities*) not only fully recovered, but outpaced the rate of job growth nationally over this period.

Jobs fell since the first quarter 2020 by a similar pace in both Michigan and the U.S. in both *Leisure and hospitality* and *Other services*.

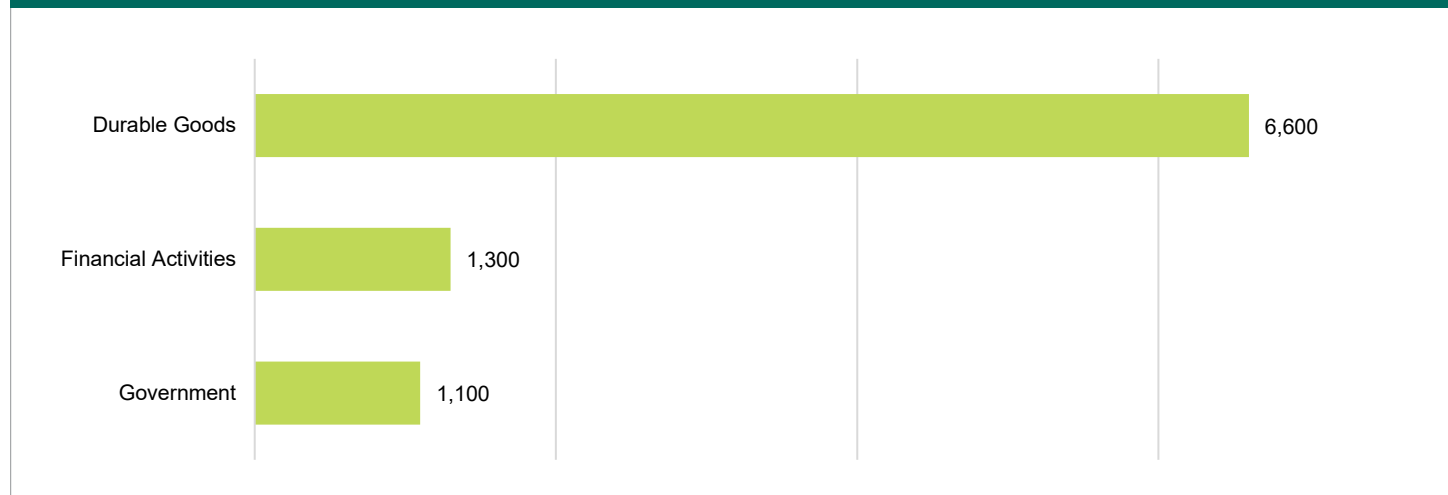
Significant Industry Employment Developments

DURABLE GOODS

Seasonally adjusted jobs in the *Durable goods manufacturing* sector rose significantly over the month (+6,600 or +1.5 percent) due mainly to recalls within *Transportation equipment manufacturing* (+5,400 or +3.0 percent). These rebounds reflected workers returning to jobs from temporary plant closures due to

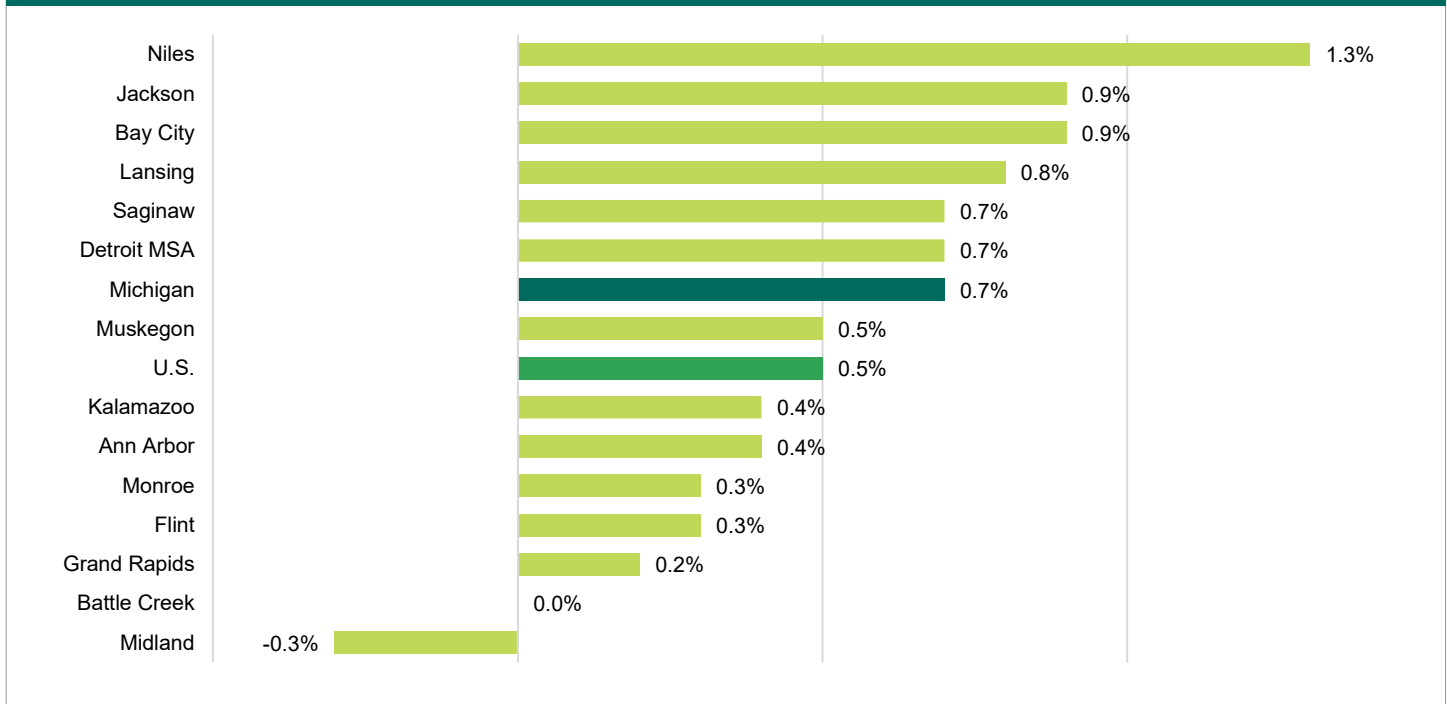
the ongoing global semiconductor shortage. The *Durable goods* sector has now recorded job gains in nine of the past twelve months. The larger *Manufacturing* industry advanced by 8,100 jobs or 1.4 percent in March, with job additions recorded in the *Nondurable goods* subsector as well. Over the year, statewide employment in the *Durable goods* sector moved up by 2.8 percent but was still 2.7 percent lower than its February 2020 pre-pandemic level. Nationally, seasonally adjusted jobs in

MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY, FEB-MAR 2022 (IN THOUSANDS)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN MSA JOB CHANGE, FEB–MAR 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

the *Durable goods* industry edged up by only 0.3 percent in March and remained 1.8 percent below the February 2020 level.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Jobs in the *Financial activities* industry sector moved up by 1,300 or 0.6 percent in March to 236,400. Job additions were concentrated in *Finance and insurance* (+1,600), while jobs in *Real estate and rental and leasing* inched down. This marked the third consecutive month of seasonally adjusted job gains for the larger *Financial activities* industry. Over the year, employment rose 4,400 or 1.9 percent due to notable additions in both industry subsectors and jobs were up strongly by 3.0 percent since February 2020. Nationally, jobs only increased by 0.2 percent in March, noticeably less than the statewide rate of change. Similar to Michigan, national *Financial activities* jobs were up since February 2020 (+0.5 percent), but at a slower pace than statewide.

GOVERNMENT

Government jobs rose marginally over the month (+1,100 or 0.2 percent) to 583,600 in March (seasonally adjusted). Job additions were recorded in all three *Government* subsectors, including *Federal* (+100), *State* (+300), and *Local government* (+700). This marked the fifth straight month of job increases in the *Government* sector. Many of the March job gains were education-related, with some

seasonal additions in colleges, universities, and local school districts. Jobs also usually rise in March among local cities and townships. The *Government* sector regained some jobs over the past year, but jobs remain a substantial 5.4 percent lower than the February 2020 pre-pandemic level. This relatively slow recovery in the public sector primarily reflects job reductions among student workers at state universities and colleges, and at local schools due to the impact of the pandemic. Nationally, *Government* jobs remained virtually unchanged during March but were up 1.4 percent over the year.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

Twelve of Michigan's fourteen Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) recorded not seasonally adjusted payroll job gains in March. The Niles-Benton Harbor metro area registered the fastest rate of job growth in March, and almost half of statewide job additions occurred in the Detroit metro region. Midland (-0.3 percent) was the only region that recorded a nonfarm payroll job decline in March. Additionally, total payroll jobs in the Battle Creek MSA remained unchanged over the month.

Job hikes were recorded in every Michigan metro area since March 2021. Total nonfarm job gains ranged from 2.0 percent in Midland

to 6.4 percent in Ann Arbor. During this time period, other notable total nonfarm job additions occurred within the Muskegon (+5.9 percent), Bay City (+5.8 percent), Niles-Benton Harbor (+4.9 percent), and Detroit (+4.7 percent) metro areas. All of these regions outpaced over-the-year job growth statewide (+4.3 percent) and nationally (+4.6 percent).

Monthly job gains were recorded in numerous major industry sectors in a majority of Michigan metro areas during March, including within *Mining, logging, and construction* and *Leisure and hospitality*. Conversely, most Michigan metro areas recorded no change or a marginal job decline in *Retail trade* this month. The *Information, Other services, and Government* sectors remained rather flat over the month in most major regions. Additionally, *Manufacturing* jobs in a majority of Michigan metro areas remained flat in March, except in the Detroit MSA, where jobs rebounded by 2.7 percent due to auto-related recalls.

Despite continued monthly and over the year growth, total payroll employment in every Michigan metro area, except Bay City, remained lower than March 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

JIM BIRNEY
Economic Analyst



MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)							
INDUSTRY	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
TOTAL NONFARM	4,330,300	4,315,400	4,156,200	14,900	0.3%	174,100	4.2%
Total Private	3,746,700	3,732,900	3,587,300	13,800	0.4%	159,400	4.4%
Private Service-Providing	2,955,300	2,950,500	2,818,300	4,800	0.2%	137,000	4.9%
GOODS-PRODUCING	791,400	782,400	769,000	9,000	1.2%	22,400	2.9%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	187,900	187,000	180,700	900	0.5%	7,200	4.0%
Mining and Logging	7,400	7,300	6,700	100	1.4%	700	10.4%
Construction	180,500	179,700	174,000	800	0.4%	6,500	3.7%
Manufacturing	603,500	595,400	588,300	8,100	1.4%	15,200	2.6%
Durable Goods	454,500	447,900	442,100	6,600	1.5%	12,400	2.8%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	187,600	182,200	185,000	5,400	3.0%	2,600	1.4%
Non-Durable Goods	149,000	147,500	146,200	1,500	1.0%	2,800	1.9%
SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,538,900	3,533,000	3,387,200	5,900	0.2%	151,700	4.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	802,100	800,700	774,800	1,400	0.2%	27,300	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	171,300	168,400	164,300	2,900	1.7%	7,000	4.3%
Retail Trade	459,900	460,900	449,300	-1,000	-0.2%	10,600	2.4%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	170,900	171,400	161,200	-500	-0.3%	9,700	6.0%
Information	53,400	53,500	50,500	-100	-0.2%	2,900	5.7%
Financial Activities	236,400	235,100	232,000	1,300	0.6%	4,400	1.9%
Finance and Insurance	180,900	179,300	179,300	1,600	0.9%	1,600	0.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	55,500	55,800	52,700	-300	-0.5%	2,800	5.3%
Professional and Business Services	655,000	653,700	619,500	1,300	0.2%	35,500	5.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	312,700	311,300	296,000	1,400	0.4%	16,700	5.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	72,000	71,700	70,600	300	0.4%	1,400	2.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	270,300	270,700	252,900	-400	-0.1%	17,400	6.9%
Education and Health Services	649,400	648,800	651,800	600	0.1%	-2,400	-0.4%
Educational Services	72,300	72,000	67,900	300	0.4%	4,400	6.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	577,100	576,800	583,900	300	0.1%	-6,800	-1.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	400,200	399,500	339,600	700	0.2%	60,600	17.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	49,800	49,700	39,300	100	0.2%	10,500	26.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	350,400	349,800	300,300	600	0.2%	50,100	16.7%
Other Services	158,800	159,200	150,100	-400	-0.3%	8,700	5.8%
Government	583,600	582,500	568,900	1,100	0.2%	14,700	2.6%
Federal Government	54,300	54,200	52,900	100	0.2%	1,400	2.6%
State Government	173,800	173,500	172,000	300	0.2%	1,800	1.0%
Local Government	355,500	354,800	344,000	700	0.2%	11,500	3.3%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Ann Arbor MSA unemployment rate declined by 0.6 percentage points over the month to 3.1 percent in March, the lowest jobless rate among Michigan major labor markets.
- The regional jobless rate has dropped significantly over the last year, down from 4.8 percent in March 2021. Employment jumped by nearly 7.0 percent over the past year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Regional jobs in the Ann Arbor metro area moved up marginally (+0.4 percent) over the month, to 227,600 during March.
- Over the year, Ann Arbor recorded the largest percent increase in nonfarm payroll jobs (+6.4 percent) among all Michigan metro areas.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *State Government* (+500) led the way in March with education-related seasonal job gains.

BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- In March, the Battle Creek metro area unemployment rate decreased by nearly a full percentage point to 4.7 percent.
- The total number of unemployed persons fell significantly both over the month (-17.6 percent) and over the year (-34.9 percent).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm payroll jobs in the Battle Creek labor market stayed flat during March, as total jobs remained at 54,300 for a second consecutive month.
- Slightly larger than average job change was recorded in March within the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* industry, as jobs moved down by 200 over the month.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Noticeable job gains since March 2021 were recorded within several regional industries, including *Leisure and hospitality* (+500) and *Professional and business services* (+400).

BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Bay City region moved down over the month by 1.1 percentage points to 5.1 percent in March.
- Monthly labor force gains (+1.0 percent) were notable as employment rose in March by double the decline in the number of unemployed.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Bay City region advanced in March (+0.9 percent) to 34,700, well above the nationwide monthly rate of change (+0.5 percent).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional payroll jobs were up 1,900 or 5.8 percent since March 2021 but remained 0.9 percent below the March 2019 level.

DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Detroit MSA declined noticeably in March by 0.8 percentage points to 4.6 percent. This was the lowest March rate in the region since 2018.
- The total number of unemployed individuals moved down significantly both over the month (-13.8 percent) and over the year (-31.0 percent).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total payroll jobs in the Detroit metro area increased at an above-average pace in March, rising by 14,300 or 0.7 percent. This slightly exceeded the pace of job additions nationally.
- The *Transportation equipment manufacturing* subsector recorded a monthly job gain of 6,600 or 6.0 percent due to recalls of auto workers from temporary layoffs.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The *Accommodation and food services* (+1,900) and *Employment services* (+1,500) subsectors recorded seasonal job advances during March.

FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- Although the Flint area jobless rate declined by 1.0 percentage point over the month to 5.8 percent, it remained the highest unemployment rate among all Michigan metro areas during March.
- The number of employed individuals increased by 3,300 or 2.0 percent in March, slightly higher than the statewide rate of gain (+1.6 percent).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Over the month, regional payroll jobs in the Flint area edged up by 400 or 0.3 percent, to 132,500.
- *Professional and business services* jobs were little changed in March but have rebounded close to pre-pandemic levels.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Job levels declined in March in the *Motor vehicle parts manufacturing* industry (-200).

GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METRO AREA

- Over the month, the unemployment rate in the Grand Rapids MSA decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 3.3 percent in March, the second lowest jobless rate among major Michigan labor markets.
- Unemployment levels declined substantially since March 2021, moving down by 11,000 or 37.0 percent.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In March, nonfarm payroll employment in the Grand Rapids labor market stayed relatively stable, inching up by 1,200 or 0.2 percent.
- Jobs in the *Mining, logging, and construction* (+100) sector were little changed for the second consecutive month, and did not record the seasonal gains typically recorded in March (+500).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Over the past year, the Grand Rapids region has added a significant 17,700 jobs, the second highest numeric job addition of any Michigan metro area.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	199,200	196,100	189,700	60,000	59,400	59,700	48,900	48,400	47,600
Employed	193,000	188,800	180,600	57,200	56,000	55,400	46,400	45,400	44,200
Unemployed	6,100	7,300	9,100	2,800	3,400	4,300	2,500	3,000	3,400
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	5.6	7.2	5.1	6.2	7.2
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	227,600	226,700	213,900	54,300	54,300	53,200	34,700	34,400	32,800
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,800	4,800	4,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,400	1,300	1,100
Manufacturing	13,500	13,500	13,300	10,500	10,400	10,400	4,800	4,800	4,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	27,100	26,800	25,700	9,300	9,500	8,900	7,600	7,500	7,100
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,700	6,400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	15,600	15,400	15,000	6,000	6,100	5,700	5,000	4,900	4,800
Information	6,100	6,100	5,900	*	*	*	300	300	300
Financial Activities	6,800	6,800	6,600	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Professional and Business Services	31,400	31,100	29,000	5,700	5,700	5,300	2,800	2,800	2,400
Educational and Health Services	29,400	29,400	28,800	9,200	9,200	9,600	6,100	6,100	6,000
Leisure and Hospitality	14,700	14,900	12,600	4,300	4,200	3,800	4,100	4,100	3,600
Other Services	6,200	6,200	5,700	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,200	1,200	1,100
Government	87,600	87,100	81,700	10,200	10,200	10,200	5,100	5,000	5,200
	DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN			FLINT			GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING		
	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	2,148,000	2,149,000	2,092,000	176,300	174,700	174,400	573,500	565,200	561,900
Employed	2,049,000	2,033,000	1,947,000	166,100	162,800	160,400	554,800	544,000	532,200
Unemployed	100,000	116,000	145,000	10,200	12,000	13,900	18,700	21,300	29,700
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.4	6.9	5.8	6.8	8.0	3.3	3.8	5.3
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,979,400	1,965,100	1,891,000	132,500	132,100	129,700	551,400	550,200	533,700
Mining, Logging, and Construction	76,500	74,600	71,000	5,800	5,600	5,100	25,100	25,000	24,200
Manufacturing	250,300	243,700	244,100	13,700	13,600	13,600	111,200	111,100	109,500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	378,800	379,300	361,300	27,100	27,100	26,400	99,700	99,500	97,100
Wholesale Trade	82,100	81,900	80,000	6,300	6,200	6,300	32,900	32,500	31,900
Retail Trade	201,900	202,200	196,600	18,100	18,200	17,600	48,200	48,300	47,200
Information	27,600	27,600	26,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	6,300	6,300	5,700
Financial Activities	129,400	127,900	127,400	6,100	6,000	5,800	27,200	27,100	26,700
Professional and Business Services	393,700	392,500	372,300	17,200	17,300	16,900	72,300	73,300	70,800
Educational and Health Services	298,300	297,500	298,100	25,100	25,200	25,300	94,300	94,000	93,700
Leisure and Hospitality	169,500	167,200	144,400	14,000	13,800	13,500	45,000	43,900	37,500
Other Services	70,100	69,900	65,900	5,300	5,300	5,000	22,100	22,000	20,700
Government	185,200	184,900	180,400	17,100	17,100	17,100	48,200	48,000	47,800

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget
 * Data is suppressed

JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in the Jackson region fell by 1.0 percentage point over the month to 4.3 percent in March.
- Gains in the number of employed persons were recorded both over the month (+2.5 percent) and over the year (+4.1 percent).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In March, total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Jackson MSA rose by 500 or 0.9 percent over the month to 56,900, higher than both the statewide and nationwide rates of advance.
- The most significant monthly job additions recorded among Jackson major industry sectors included the *Retail trade* and *Professional and business services* sectors (+200 each).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Jobs in the *Leisure and hospitality* sector rose by 17.5 percent over the year but were still 6.0 percent lower than the March 2019 level.

LANSING-EAST LANSING METRO AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Lansing metro area decreased by 0.6 percentage points in March to 3.8 percent.
- This monthly rate drop was accompanied by an employment advance of 2.6 percent in March in the Lansing metro region, which was well above the 1.6 percent employment addition in Michigan.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in the Lansing MSA increased over the month by 1,800 or 0.8 percent to 226,100 in March.
- Jobs in *Professional and business services* rose slightly more than normal due to atypical gains within the *Administrative and support services* (+400) subsector.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The *Leisure and hospitality* sector registered a seasonal job advance in March (+400 or 2.4 percent) over the month but remained 12.0 percent lower than the March 2019 level.

MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Monroe regional unemployment rate fell by 1.8 percentage points over the month to 4.5 percent in March, the largest decline among Michigan major labor market areas.
- The larger than typical drop in the March jobless rate in Monroe reflected the recall of auto workers from February temporary layoffs.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Monroe payroll jobs edged up in March by only 100 or 0.3 percent over the month to 39,300.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Employment in every major industry sector was flat or up over the year except *Financial activities* (-100).
- Jobs in the region have rebounded to within 1,500 of the pre-pandemic March 2020 level.

KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METRO AREA

- In March, the jobless rate in the Kalamazoo labor market declined by 0.6 percentage points over the month to 3.9 percent.
- Over the year, total workforce in the region increased by 2.4 percent driven by a gain in the number of employed residents (+4.7 percent).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Kalamazoo MSA rose over the month by 600 or 0.4 percent to 146,500 in March.
- Marginal job gains were recorded in numerous regional industry sectors in March, including *Leisure and hospitality*, *Manufacturing*, *Financial activities*, and *Professional and business services*.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since March 2021, jobs advanced by 5,400 in the Kalamazoo metro area, led by solid percent and numeric additions in *Leisure and hospitality* and *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities*.

MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Midland metro area decreased by 0.6 percentage points in March to 4.2 percent.
- Total workforce in the region moved up in March (+400) due to an increase in the number of employed persons (+700).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In March, payroll jobs in Midland were stable over the month (-100), moving down to 35,300.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since March 2021, positions in the *Goods producing* sector were little changed, up by just 100 or 1.3 percent.
- Total nonfarm jobs rose over the last year in the Midland metro area by only 2.0 percent, less than half the rate of gain in Michigan.

MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- In March, the jobless rate in the Muskegon metro area declined by 1.1 percentage points to 5.3 percent.
- The area jobless rate was very similar to the pre-pandemic March 2020 rate of 5.4 percent.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Muskegon MSA increased by 300 or 0.5 percent over the month to 62,400.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The *Leisure and hospitality* sector recorded the largest over the month job gain (+2.7 percent) among all regional industries, and the largest job advance over the past year.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	73,500	72,400	72,200	166,500	163,800	162,600	241,100	236,500	236,900
Employed	70,300	68,600	67,500	160,100	156,400	152,900	232,000	226,100	223,700
Unemployed	3,100	3,800	4,700	6,500	7,400	9,700	9,100	10,400	13,200
Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.3	6.5	3.9	4.5	6.0	3.8	4.4	5.6
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	56,900	56,400	55,200	146,500	145,900	141,100	226,100	224,300	219,900
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,200	2,100	1,900	6,500	6,400	6,500	8,100	7,900	7,800
Manufacturing	9,100	9,100	9,000	23,400	23,300	22,600	20,000	19,800	19,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,100	12,000	12,000	26,600	26,600	25,300	35,500	35,800	35,100
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	5,800	5,700	5,700	5,900	5,900	6,000
Retail Trade	6,700	6,500	6,600	15,700	15,800	15,100	20,500	20,800	20,300
Information	200	200	200	800	800	800	3,600	3,600	3,200
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,300	7,500	7,400	7,600	17,800	17,700	17,500
Professional and Business Services	6,400	6,200	6,000	17,400	17,300	16,800	24,100	23,700	22,000
Educational and Health Services	9,800	9,800	10,100	25,100	25,200	25,000	30,900	30,700	31,200
Leisure and Hospitality	4,700	4,600	4,000	14,000	13,800	12,200	16,800	16,400	14,400
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,200	5,200	5,200	5,000	9,300	9,300	8,800
Government	7,600	7,600	7,500	20,000	19,900	19,300	60,000	59,400	60,800
	MIDLAND			MONROE			MUSKEGON		
	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	38,600	38,200	38,000	74,100	73,800	71,800	76,600	75,800	74,600
Employed	37,000	36,300	35,800	70,800	69,200	67,300	72,600	70,900	68,400
Unemployed	1,600	1,800	2,200	3,400	4,600	4,500	4,100	4,800	6,200
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.8	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.2	5.3	6.4	8.4
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	35,300	35,400	34,600	39,300	39,200	37,900	62,400	62,100	58,900
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	1,800	1,800	1,700	2,600	2,600	2,300
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,400	5,400	5,100	12,900	12,900	12,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	10,400	10,400	10,100	13,800	13,700	13,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,700	1,700	1,700	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,600	10,900	10,900	10,700
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	300	300	300
Financial Activities	*	*	*	800	800	900	1,600	1,600	1,600
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,300	5,300	5,000	3,400	3,400	3,200
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	4,600	4,600	4,500	10,800	10,800	10,700
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,100	4,000	3,700	7,700	7,500	6,300
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,100	2,100	1,900
Government	2,800	2,800	2,900	5,100	5,100	5,100	7,200	7,200	6,900

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget
 * Data is suppressed

NILES-BENTON HARBOR METRO AREA

- The jobless rate in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA moved down in March by 0.8 percentage points to 4.4 percent, nearly matching the statewide rate for March (4.5 percent).
- Total regional labor force increased by 1,300 or 1.9 percent over the month, tied for the largest percent gain among all Michigan metro areas.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor metro area advanced by 800 or 1.3 percent in March to 60,200, the largest percent increase among all Michigan metro areas.
- The March nonfarm payroll job change was mainly due to additions within the *Private service providing* (+1.9 percent) sector.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Typical seasonal job gains were recorded in several industry sectors in March including *Leisure and hospitality* (+300), *Professional and business services* (+100), and *Government* (+100).

SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Saginaw labor market declined over the month by a full percentage point to 5.7 percent in March, the second highest jobless rate among Michigan metro areas.
- The drop in the monthly unemployment rate occurred due to an 800 decrease in the number of regional unemployed. Over the past year, the number of unemployed fell by 1,600.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Saginaw regional nonfarm payroll jobs moved up by 600 or 0.7 percent over the month to 81,100 in March.
- Most major industry sectors in Saginaw remained unchanged or recorded modest job gains over the month.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *The Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+200), *Mining, logging, and construction* (+100), and *Leisure and hospitality* (+100) sectors registered typical seasonal job additions during March.

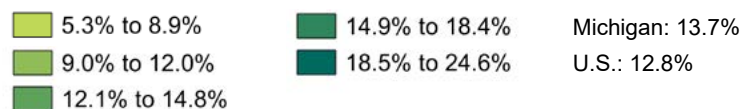
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

				NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW					
				MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021			
PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
Civilian Labor Force				71,300	70,000	69,400	82,100	81,300	81,300			
Employed				68,200	66,300	64,800	77,500	75,800	75,000			
Unemployed				3,100	3,700	4,600	4,700	5,500	6,300			
Unemployment Rate				4.4	5.2	6.7	5.7	6.7	7.7			
PLACE OF WORK												
Total Nonfarm Jobs				60,200	59,400	57,400	81,100	80,500	79,000			
Mining, Logging, and Construction				2,000	2,000	2,000	3,100	3,000	2,700			
Manufacturing				12,000	12,000	11,900	10,800	10,700	10,700			
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities				10,500	10,500	10,100	15,400	15,200	15,400			
Wholesale Trade				*	*	*	2,000	1,900	1,900			
Retail Trade				6,700	6,700	6,600	10,500	10,400	10,800			
Information				400	400	400	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Financial Activities				2,800	2,700	2,500	3,800	3,800	3,600			
Professional and Business Services				5,600	5,500	5,300	10,100	10,100	9,800			
Educational and Health Services				9,400	9,300	9,500	15,500	15,500	15,300			
Leisure and Hospitality				6,700	6,400	5,500	7,600	7,500	6,800			
Other Services				2,400	2,300	2,100	2,800	2,800	2,800			
Government				8,400	8,300	8,100	11,000	10,900	10,900			
				UPPER PENINSULA			NORTHEAST MICHIGAN			NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
				MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021	MAR 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2021
PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
Civilian Labor Force				132,000	130,900	128,700	78,400	77,700	77,100	141,800	139,900	139,500
Employed				124,500	122,200	119,200	72,400	70,600	69,600	134,500	131,300	129,000
Unemployed				7,500	8,700	9,500	5,900	7,100	7,500	7,300	8,600	10,500
Unemployment Rate				5.7	6.6	7.4	7.5	9.2	9.7	5.2	6.2	7.6

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget
 * Data is suppressed

MAP OF THE MONTH: PERCENTAGE OF THE MICHIGAN POPULATION UNDER THE POVERTY LEVEL

Percent Under Poverty Level



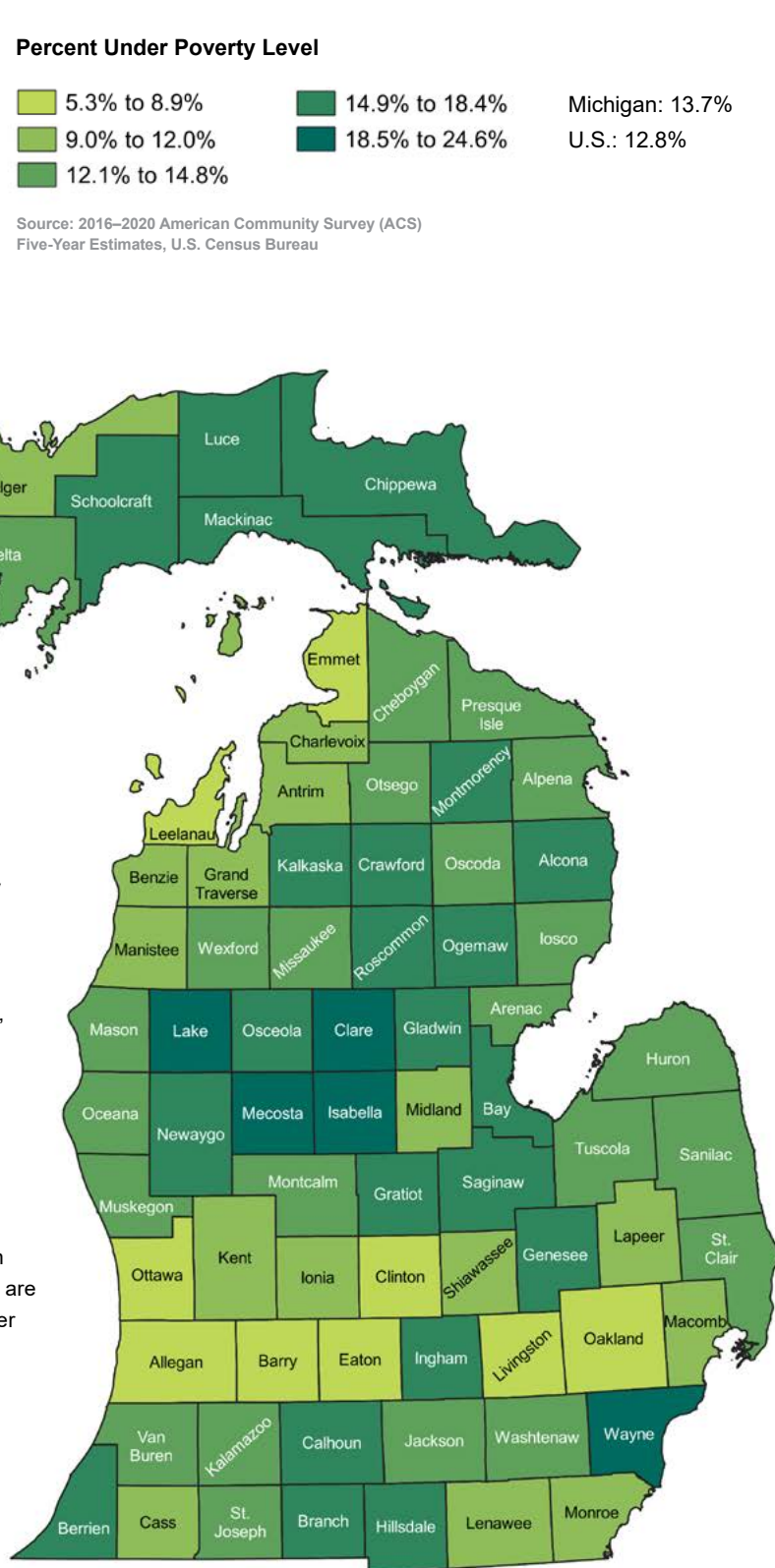
Source: 2016–2020 American Community Survey (ACS)
Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates (2016 to 2020), the percentage of Michigan's population who lived below the poverty level was 13.7 percent. This was nearly one percentage point greater than the national rate of 12.8 percent. Statewide, males faced a poverty rate of 12.6 percent which was lower than the female poverty rate of 14.8 percent.

Those who are Black or African American had the highest poverty rate of any race or ethnicity at 27.5 percent. The percentage of Hispanic people who lived under the poverty level was 20.7 percent. Asian alone and non-Hispanic white persons had the lowest poverty rates in the state at 12.6 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively.

Among the counties in Michigan, Isabella County had the highest poverty rate at 24.6 percent. The next highest rate was in Clare County at 22.7 percent, followed by Wayne, Mecosta, and Houghton counties. Ingham had the seventh highest rate at 18.4 percent. High poverty rates are often found in rural counties or areas with post-secondary institutions. While students who live on campus are not included in the population for which poverty rates are determined, students living off-campus are and contribute to higher poverty rates.

On the other end, Livingston County had the lowest poverty rate at 5.3 percent. Leelanau County was second lowest at 6.4 percent. This was followed by Oakland, Ottawa, and Barry counties. Many of the counties with low poverty rates were concentrated in lower Michigan and on the Northwest shoreline.



NICK GANDHI
Economic Analyst

ASHLEY TARVER
Demographic Analyst



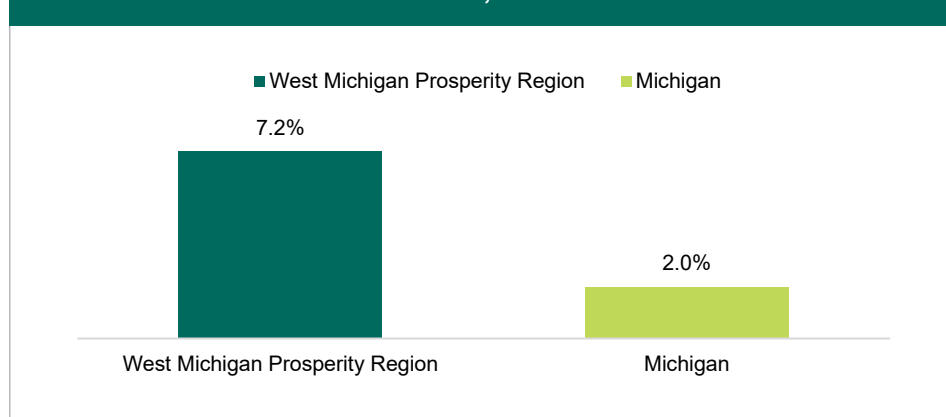
HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION AND WORKFORCE ANALYSIS REPORTS

The Annual Planning Information (API) and Workforce Analysis Reports provide economic and demographic data and analysis for Michigan's 10 Prosperity Regions. This information is provided to assist with regional and local plans for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The 36 Planning Information tables provide detailed data on topics such as population, labor force, employment, education, income, and more. The Workforce Analysis Reports expand on what can be found within the tables and provide 24 slides of analysis on related data. View and download the full reports and tables on the [LMISI website](#).

Population Trends and Characteristics

Part of what can be found within these reports are population trends and characteristics. For example, population growth is explored for each of the 10 Prosperity Regions, Michigan, and the United States. From 2010 to 2020, the West Michigan Prosperity Region grew the most of any region with a 7.2 percent population increase. Statewide, the population grew by 2.0 percent and the nation increased by 7.4 percent during the same time period.

FIGURE 1: POPULATION CHANGE, 2010–2020



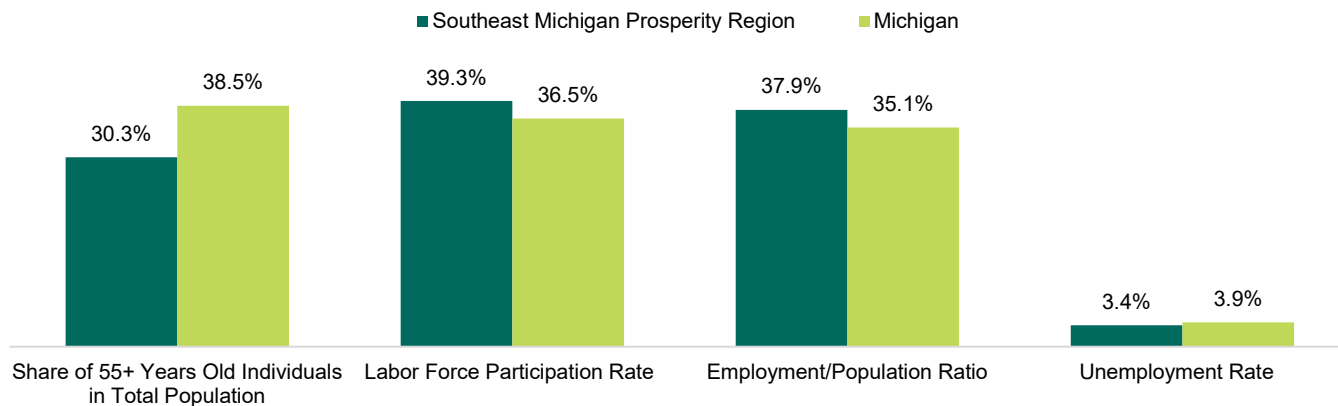
Source: Decennial Census, Annual Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Labor Force and Employment Trends and Characteristics

Each report has information on the region's labor force trends including demographic breakdowns across a variety of geographies. One area of focus in the API tables is the number of unemployed persons in the region, the counties within the region, Michigan, and the United States. From

2015 to 2021, the Detroit Metro Prosperity Region had an additional 15,500 people unemployed. Within the region, Wayne County was responsible for the majority of the increase with an unemployment gain of nearly 12,000 individuals. The state had an increase of 22,000 people out of work during the same time frame and the nation had an additional 327,000 people unemployed.

FIGURE 2: LABOR FORCE STATUS OF OLDER WORKERS



Source: 2016–2020 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

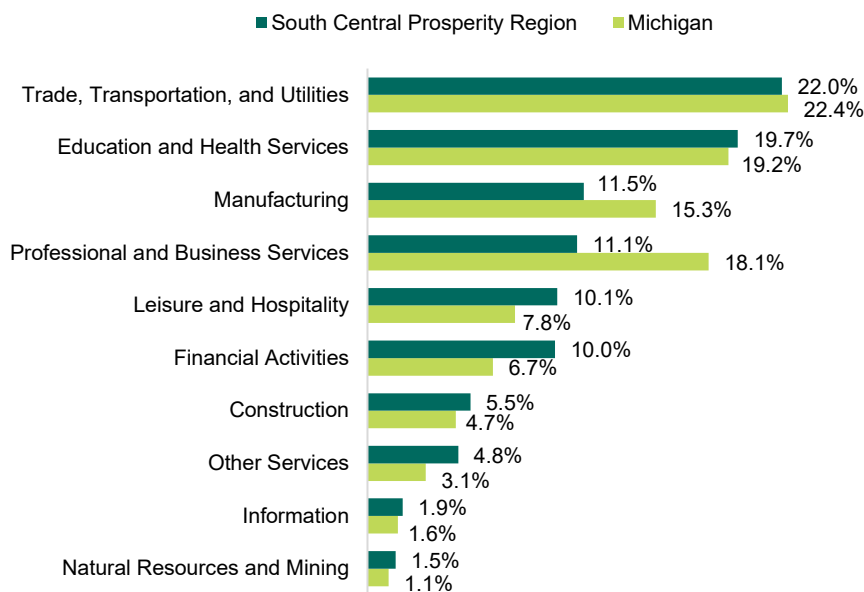
Individuals with Barriers to Employment

The reports and analysis discuss individuals with barriers to employment such as those with disabilities, assistance program recipients, those in poverty, and older workers. Each region has a unique population make up of those who identify within these demographics. Those age 55 and older generally do not have very high labor force participation rates, however, some regions have more older workers participating than the statewide average. Of the 10 regions, the Southeast Michigan Prosperity Region has the highest participation rate among its older workers at 39.3 percent. The statewide average for participation of older workers was 36.5 percent.

In-Demand Industry Sectors and Occupations

The API analysis provides many ways to look at in-demand industry sectors and occupations. For industries, the analysis is shown in the form of employment numbers, percent changes in jobs, and employment distributions. The South Central Michigan Prosperity Region's industry groups held very similar employment distributions to the state. Both the region and the state had over 50 percent of industry jobs within *Trade, transportation, and utilities*; *Education and health services*; and *Manufacturing*. However, *Manufacturing* was more pronounced at the statewide level making up over 15 percent of the industry jobs compared to just over 11 percent in the South Central Michigan Prosperity Region.

FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY JOBS, SECOND QUARTER 2021



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

The focus on occupations is largely within current online job advertisements and variables from the bureau's 2018–2028 projections such as annual openings, employment, and education requirements. In 2021, the South Central Michigan Prosperity Region had 60,500 online job advertisements available. The topmost posted occupation was *Software developers and quality assurance analysts* with just under 2,500 postings, or 4.1 percent of the total job ads during the year.

Overall, the API analysis reports contain important information and provide further insight into the economic status and demographic breakdowns by Prosperity Region and for the state.

TRISHA SCHLEGEL
Economic Analyst



ONLINE JOB ADS RISE FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH

Overall Advertisements

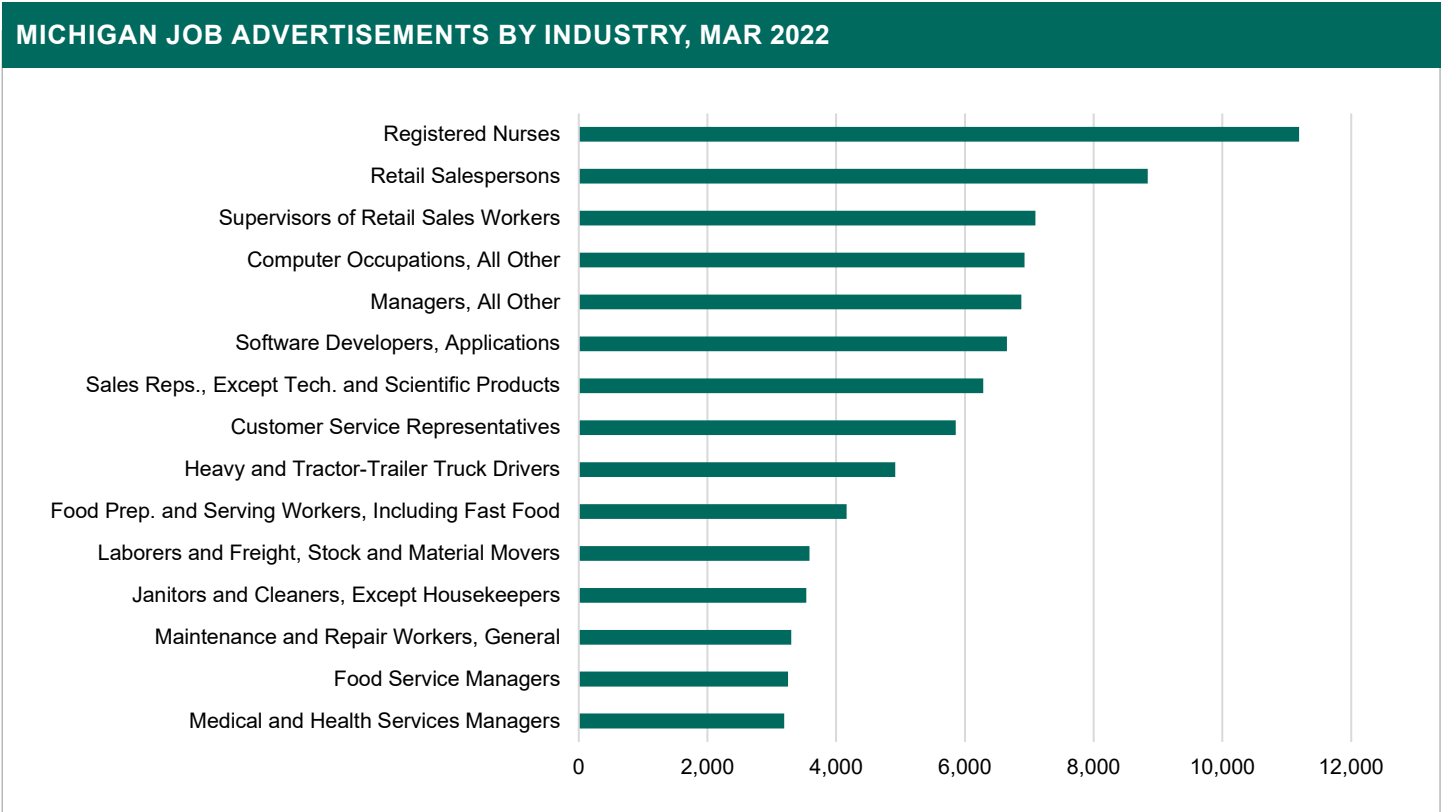
March 2022 marked the third consecutive month to show an increase in online job advertisements with 269,300 total available ads during the month. Of the total available postings, 105,600 were newly posted in March. Total online job advertisements in January and February of this year were 205,800 and 238,400, respectively. Over the year, job advertisements were up by 35.6 percent compared to March 2021 with 198,500 ads.

Supply/Demand Rate Drops

During March 2022, not only did the number of total online advertisements increase by a considerable amount, but the number of total persons unemployed declined by a notable amount as well. In doing so, the supply/demand rate for the month dropped to 0.81 from 1.07 in February. This represents approximately 81 unemployed people for every 100 open job advertisements. Over the year, the rate had a sizable drop from 1.59 in March 2021.

Industries

The topmost posted industries for the month were *Healthcare and social assistance* (47,300 ads), *Manufacturing* (29,100 ads), and *Retail trade* (26,300 ads). These industry groups were the top three in March 2021 as well. Over the year, all three have grown in total number of available online advertisements. *Healthcare and social assistance* increased by 12,100 ads (+34.4 percent). *Manufacturing and Retail trade* increased by 9,300 (+46.8 percent) and 6,100 (+30.4 percent), respectively.



Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

Looking outside of the top three industry groups, every group observed growth in job ads over the year except for *Utilities*. Online advertisements for *Utilities* declined by just 3.9 percent, or 48 advertisements. The industries with the largest percent changes over the year were *Information* with an increase of 4,200 ads (+125.4 percent); *Professional, scientific, and technical services* with an additional 7,900 ads (+82.4 percent); and *Wholesale trade* with an uptick by 728 ads (68.4 percent).

Demand for Retail Salespersons is High

There has been an increased demand shown for entry level positions such as *Retail salespersons*. This occupation has been in the top two most posted every month for the past year (March 2021–March 2022), often falling just behind *Registered nurses*. The top three detailed industries that have high demand for this occupation were *All other general merchandise stores*; *Automotive parts and accessories stores*; and *Home centers*. These three industries held 1,900 (21.0 percent) of the 8,800 total available job advertisements for *Retail salespersons* in March 2022.

Burning Glass Technologies provides some information on skills based on what employers request in job postings. Although not every open ad specifies skills, the data from those that do still provide insight. Baseline skills are often referred to as foundational skills

TOTAL ONLINE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR RETAIL SALESPERSONS BY MICHIGAN PROSPERITY REGION, MAR 2022

AREA	JOB ADVERTISEMENTS
Upper Peninsula	128
Northwest	219
Northeast	144
West	1,634
East Central	370
East Michigan	566
South Central	510
Southwest	623
Southeast	1,035
Detroit Metro	3,503

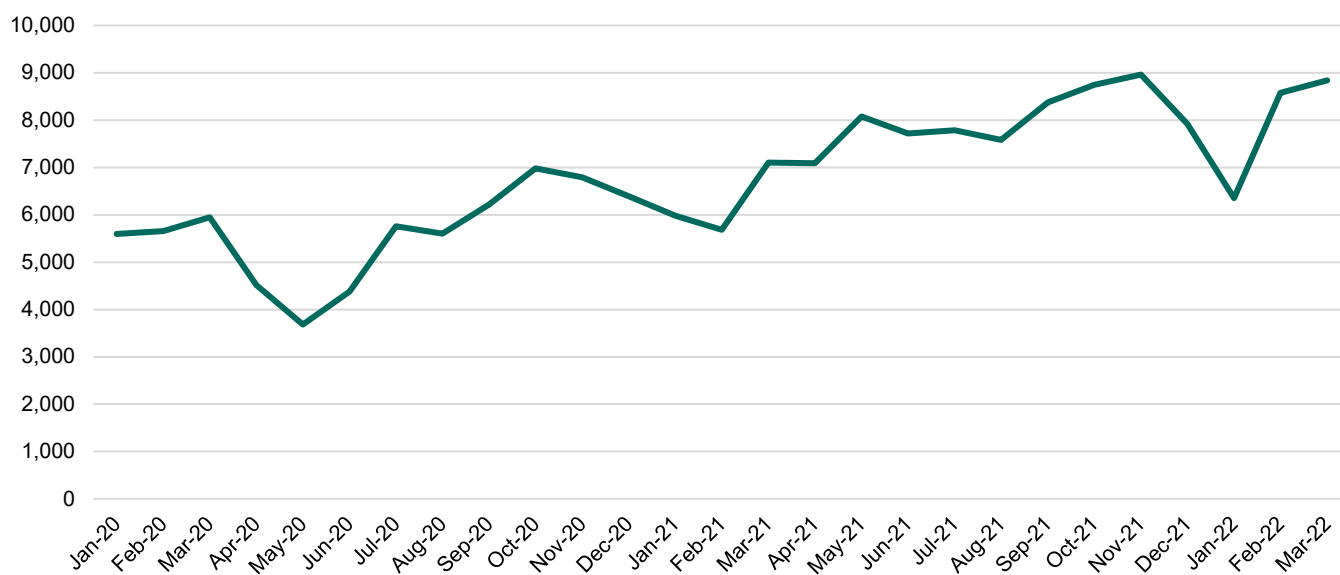
Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

and can be thought of as common, non-specialized skills that cut across a wide range of occupations. The top baseline skills in March were communication skills, organizational skills, and physical abilities. Specialized skills include professional and occupation-specific skills requested; this includes sales, customer service, and retail industry knowledge as the top requests in March. Lastly, software skills can

include specific computer programs as well as programming skills. The top requested were all Microsoft products; Excel, Office, and Word.

TRISHA SCHLEGEL
Economic Analyst

MICHIGAN ONLINE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS FOR RETAIL SALESPERSONS, JAN 2020–MAR 2022



Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

MICHIGAN JOB TURNOVER DECLINES AS BOTH HIRES AND SEPARATIONS DROP IN FEBRUARY

Michigan data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) showed most indicators declining over the month of February as the labor market continued to stabilize.

Similar to previous months, Michigan trended closely to the national average for most JOLTS indicators. While some monthly metrics, such as job openings, quits, and hires remained higher than in previous years, data from the early months of 2022 suggest a continued decline in most of these indicators.

Labor Market Demand Indicators

JOB OPENINGS

Over the month, the statewide job openings rate decreased from 7.8 percent in January to 7.2 percent in February for a total of 335,000 openings. This rate was slightly higher than the national rate of 7.0 percent over the same period. Michigan had the 22nd highest rate of openings in February, a decrease from 9th highest in the previous month.

The ratio of unemployed persons to job openings remained relatively unchanged over the month, moving from 0.64 to 0.68. Similar

to January, this ratio indicated that there were less than seven unemployed people per 10 job openings in February.

HIRES

The hires rate also experienced a marginal decrease over the month, moving from 4.6 percent to 4.5 percent. Michigan recorded the 30th highest rate of hires in February, a move from its previous rank of 26th in January. Though marginal, this rate was higher than the national hires rate of 4.4 percent over the same period.

SEPARATIONS

Job separations saw a notable decrease over the month. The separations rate dropped from 4.3 percent in the prior month to 3.6 percent in February. Michigan recorded the 44th highest rate of separations in February, a marked change from its recorded 29th highest in the prior month.

The job turnover rate, an indicator which combines hires and separations, saw a continued downward trend over the month as well. This rate moved from 8.8 percent in January to 8.1 percent in February. Michigan dipped below the national rate (8.5 percent) and is ranked as having the

35th highest rate of turnover, a notable move from 26th in the month prior.

The quits rate, a measure of employees who voluntarily leave their positions, also saw a significant decrease over the month. In February, this rate was 2.8 percent, down from 3.3 percent in the previous month. This decrease moved Michigan below the 2.9 percent national quits rate, where it now ranks as having the 13th highest quits rate in February.

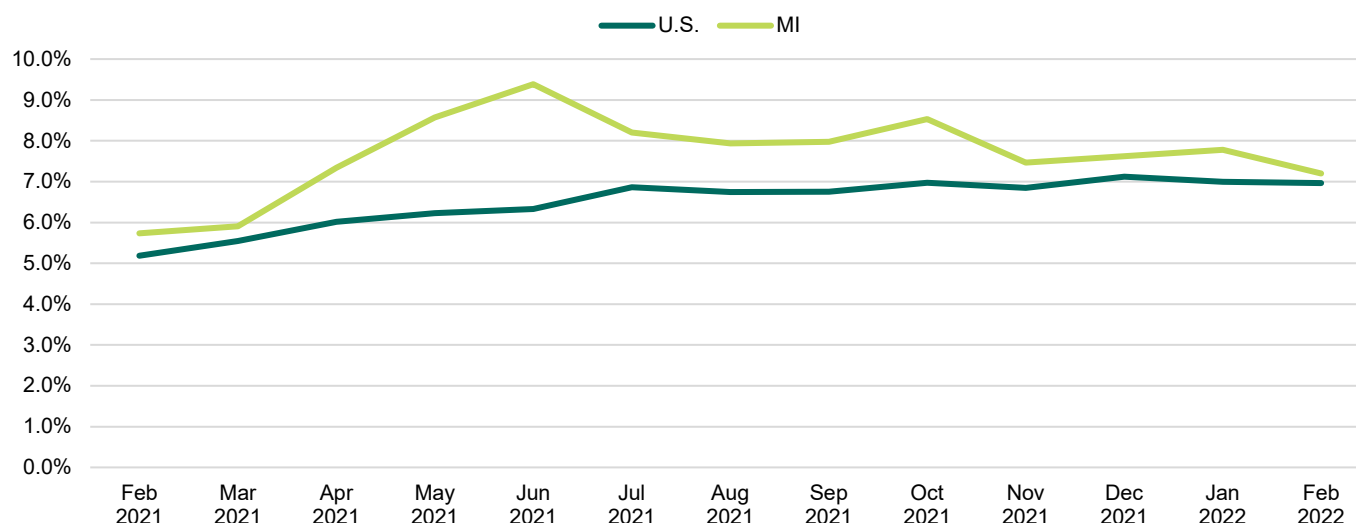
Labor Demand Remains High

Although the job openings rate has seen a decline in recent months, early 2022 data remains significantly higher in comparison to numbers in previous years. As the previously mentioned ratio of unemployed persons to openings suggests, there still remains more jobs that need to be filled than available workers. Both 2021 and the early months of 2022 saw job openings reach rates higher than ever recorded for Michigan. While the data does show a decline in job openings for recent months, there continues to be a high demand for workers.

KRYSTAL JONES

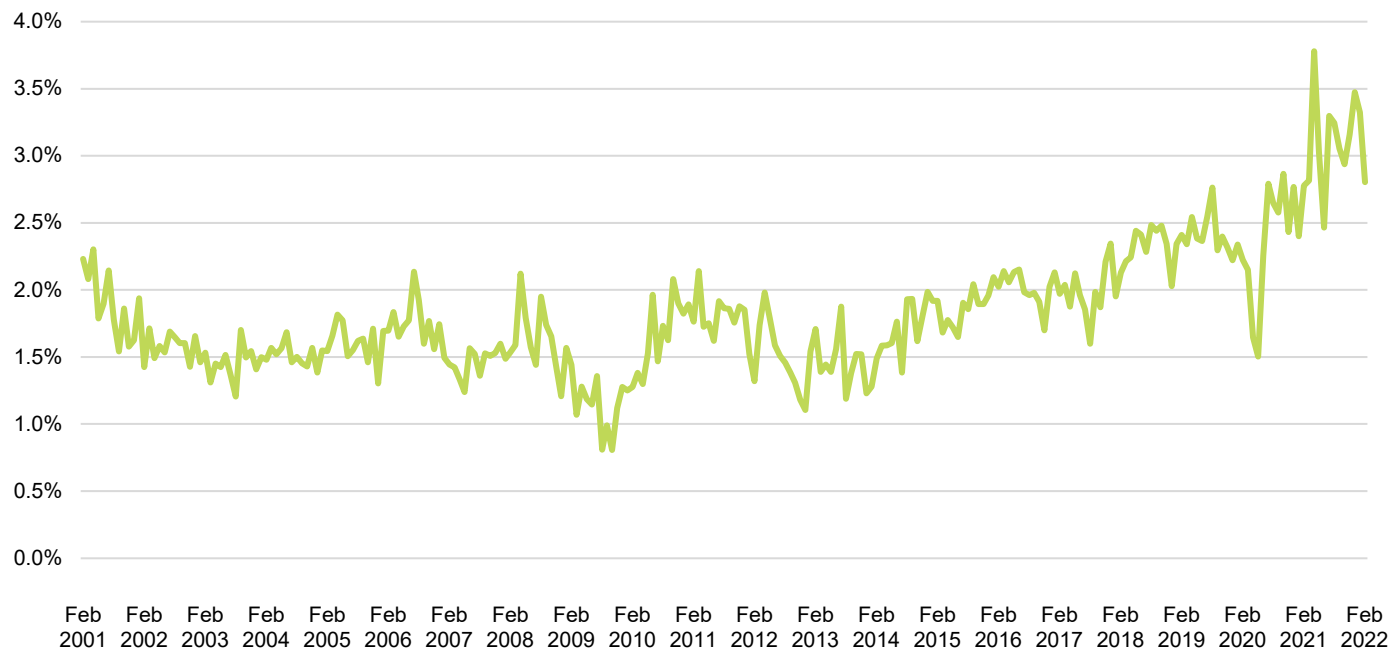
Economic Analyst

JOB OPENINGS RATE, MICHIGAN AND U.S., FEB 2021–FEB 2022



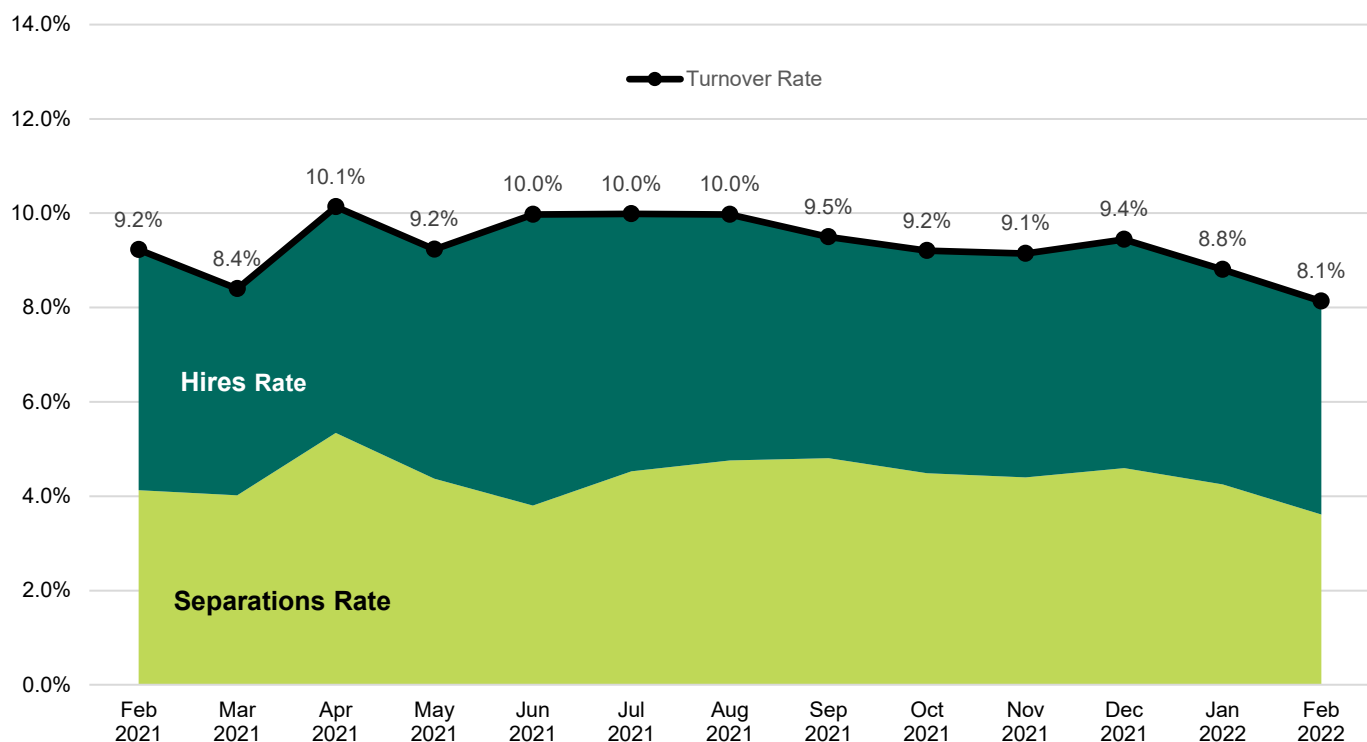
Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL QUILTS RATE, FEB 2001–FEB 2022



Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MICHIGAN JOB TURNOVER RATE, FEB 2021–FEB 2022



Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

RELEVANT RANKINGS

CHANGE IN POPULATION BY MICHIGAN PROSPERITY REGION, 2010–2020					
RANK	REGION	POPULATION TOTAL		POPULATION CHANGE (2010–2020)	
		2010	2020	NUMERICAL	PERCENT
–	Michigan	9,883,640	10,077,331	193,691	2.0%
–	United States	308,745,538	331,449,281	22,703,743	7.4%
1	West Michigan Prosperity Region	1,518,039	1,626,731	108,692	7.2%
2	Northwest Michigan Prosperity Region	297,912	310,802	12,890	4.3%
3	Southeast Michigan Prosperity Region	984,607	1,026,468	41,861	4.3%
4	Detroit Metro Prosperity Region	3,863,924	3,949,173	85,249	2.2%
5	South Central Michigan Prosperity Region	464,036	473,203	9,167	2.0%
6	Southwest Michigan Prosperity Region	778,384	783,273	4,889	0.6%
7	Northeast Michigan Prosperity Region	208,746	202,552	-6,194	-3.0%
8	Upper Peninsula Prosperity Region	311,361	301,608	-9,753	-3.1%
9	East Michigan Prosperity Region	879,758	848,648	-31,110	-3.5%
10	East Central Michigan Prosperity Region	576,873	554,873	-22,000	-3.8%

Source: 2016–2020 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH AN ASSOCIATE DEGREE AND ABOVE, BY MICHIGAN PROSPERITY REGION

RANK	REGION	POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER	ASSOCIATE DEGREE AND ABOVE (25+ POPULATION)	
			NUMBER	PERCENT SHARE
–	Michigan	6,853,674	2,714,058	39.6%
–	United States	222,836,834	92,610,573	41.6%
1	Southeast Michigan Prosperity Region	682,608	310,995	45.6%
2	South Central Michigan Prosperity Region	309,641	140,745	45.5%
3	Detroit Metro Prosperity Region	2,691,935	1,127,342	41.9%
4	Northwest Michigan Prosperity Region	223,545	92,672	41.5%
5	West Michigan Prosperity Region	1,071,653	418,240	39.0%
6	Southwest Michigan Prosperity Region	525,454	195,677	37.2%
7	Upper Peninsula Prosperity Region	213,096	75,284	35.3%
8	East Central Michigan Prosperity Region	385,685	127,486	33.1%
9	East Michigan Prosperity Region	594,687	180,866	30.4%
10	Northeast Michigan Prosperity Region	155,370	44,751	28.8%

Source: 2016–2020 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau



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